

Italian Socialists Still Split On Bid to Form New Coalition

ROME, Jan. 4 (AP).—Italian Socialists continued to haggle among themselves today over whether to join a new coalition government. Unions and students, meanwhile, went ahead with plans for a general strike planned for Friday.

Leaders of the Socialist party bargained feverishly to overcome discord on the second day of a three-day central committee meeting.

The 121-member committee today heard veteran Socialist leader Pietro Nenni back party secretary Francesco de Martino's request for a mandate to negotiate the party's entry in a center-left majority government.

As Mr. Nenni spoke, committee members squabbled loudly in hallways of the meeting hall and scores of leftist youths demonstrated outside with placards denouncing PSI participation in a government with Christian Democrats, Unitarian Socialists and Republicans.

The three parties have all approved plans to open negotiations for a new coalition and are waiting for the Socialist reply. If this is positive, Premier Mariano Rumor could submit the resignation of his Christian Democratic cabinet by the end of the week and immediately start talks to form a coalition government.

Mr. Nenni, who quit as Socialist party president last July when the party divided, warned the committee that failure to form another coalition would mean the dissolving of parliament and calling of new elections. Most parties do not want elections now.

The Catholic Association of Workers, meanwhile, announced "full adhesion" to a nationwide, two-hour walkout Friday to protest "repression" of workers by police and industrialists. Two student movements announced that they would hold demonstrations in Rome during the strike.

Ground-Crew Strike Affecting Air France

PARIS, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—Flights of Air France, already plagued by a series of cabin-crew strikes, will again be severely affected tomorrow by a strike of ground staff demanding more pay.

An Air France spokesman said tonight that medium-distance flights would be canceled for much of the morning, and that long-distance flights to the United States would also be affected.



Francesco de Martino

Tanzania Takes Over Last English Paper

DAR ES SALAAM, Feb. 4 (AP).—The Tanzanian government today took over The Standard, the only remaining English-language, privately owned daily newspaper here.

It also took over The Standard's sister paper, The Sunday News. The government said full compensation would be paid to the previous owners.

The announcement said The Standard would be an official government newspaper, and would receive directives from President Nyerere. The Standard is wholly owned by Consolidated Holdings, a company in which the British company Lonrho has a controlling interest.

AEC Conducts Test

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Feb. 4 (AP).—A low- to intermediate-yield underground nuclear test was conducted today at Yucca Basin on the Nevada test site, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced. The blast was felt slightly in high-rise buildings in Las Vegas, 35 miles away. No damage was reported.

Italy Warned Of Austerity By Treasury

Inflation, Payments
Cited by Colombo

ROME, Feb. 4 (AP).—Italian Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo said tonight Italy might need austerity measures if prices keep rising and the balance of payments keeps worsening.

Mr. Colombo spoke about the dangers of the present Italian situation in a speech in which he strongly urged the Senate to approve quickly a bill which would legalize Italian investment funds.

He told the Senate that investment funds would channel capital from private individuals to industry and thus spur Italy's lagging investments.

"The alternative to an intense process of development, based on the stability of internal prices and the balance of accounts with foreign countries," Mr. Colombo said, "is a policy of stabilization whose gravity will have to be in proportion with the unbalances which might come about."

Foreign-Based Funds

The bill, already approved by the Chamber of Deputies, would go into effect upon Senate approval. Only foreign-based investment funds are presently at work in Italy.

Mr. Colombo also rejected a Communist amendment which would legalize only state-owned investment funds with the majority of stocks in the hands of state agencies or concerns.

The Treasury Minister said 1.4 trillion lire (\$2.24 billion) were smuggled out of Italy in 1968. He said an additional 300 billion lire (\$480 million) went into foreign investments, mostly through foreign-based investment funds.

He said this "flight of capital" was prompted by higher interest rates abroad and by fears caused by the lack of political stability in Italy.

Italy's balance of payments closed with a deficit of \$50 billion lire (\$1.36 billion) in 1969.

Soviet Marshal Meets Czech Defense Head

VIENNA, Feb. 4 (AP).—Czechoslovak party chief Gustav Husak and President Ludvik Svoboda met today with Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Andrei Grechko, the news agency CTK reported.

Marshal Grechko is visiting the central group of Soviet troops temporarily stationed in Czechoslovakia, the report said.



DEFOLIATION MISSION—Just clearing the treetops, two C-123 cargo planes climb in tight formation over a ridge in a dawn defoliation mission north of War Zone D, in South Vietnam. The heavy cargo planes often perform in ways they were not designed for, flying in tight formation, climbing hillsides and diving into valleys.

U.S. Answers Soviet Letter

(Continued from Page 1)

Kosygin message, an unusual move by a head of government in a diplomatic exchange that had been conducted by ambassadors and Foreign Ministry officials, is seen here as the result of Mr. Nasser's pleas for help.

Such a result, U.S. officials believe, is far short of what Mr. Nasser had sought: immediate shipments of new, advanced weapons that would enable him to stop Israel's attacks or reply in kind.

What Mr. Nasser wants are SAM-2 air-defense missiles and radars to replace those systematically knocked out by Israel on his Suez front; newer, more mobile SAM-3 systems capable of hitting low-flying jets; bombers fast enough to reach Israeli cities, and the new MIG-23, or Fochet, fighters to challenge Israel's F-4s.

Shipments of SAMs are thought likely here, although the newest models may be withheld in light of Israel's capture of an entire SAM-2 radar station on the Suez front in December. But there is doubt here that newer planes will be sent, since it is estimated that Egypt is still a year away from having enough trained pilots for its present fleet of MIGs and SU-7s.

British View

LONDON, Feb. 4 (WP).—British officials today concluded that the Soviet notes on the Middle East were primarily a propaganda exercise.

"The Russians were under pressure from the Egyptians to do something to counter Israeli air attacks near Cairo, and had also been stung by international criticism of its unresponsiveness to the recent U.S. proposals for a Middle East settlement," it was said here.

The note was phrased suitably for publication, British sources said. The fact that it has not yet been released by Moscow, and the relative lack of comment on the Middle East by Russian newspapers in the last few days, suggest the Soviets do not intend to push the matter to a crisis level.

French View

PARIS, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union stressed the importance of four-power consultations on the Middle East in the message, French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann said here today.

Mr. Schumann told the weekly cabinet meeting: "We see in this message confirmation of the necessity for the four Security Council big powers to play a role—a necessity which France has always proclaimed."

Egyptian View

CAIRO, Feb. 4 (AP).—The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram today described the Kosygin message as a "decisive stand representing the most important development in the Soviet Union's attitude since June, 1967."

Israel Kept Informed

JERUSALEM, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban said tonight that the United States and Britain have kept Israel informed on the latest flurry of Soviet messages on the Middle East crisis, but that nobody has asked for a response from Israel.

"Israel has not been approached or asked by anyone to respond to Soviet Premier Kosygin's messages delivered in Washington, London and Paris," Mr. Eban told a news conference.

Landing-Gear Trouble Forces Agnew Down

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP).—A military plane carrying Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew to a congressional funeral in California developed landing-gear trouble after takeoff today and returned to its base without incident.

The Vice-President changed to another plane at Andrews Air Force Base, in Maryland, and took off a second time.

Swiss Valley Flooded

BIEL, Switzerland, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—Torrential rain over the past two days led to widespread flooding today in the valley of the River Rhodan northwest of here.

Israeli and Egyptian Planes Trade Strikes 4th Day in Row

TEL AVIV, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Israel and Egypt traded air strikes across the Suez Canal today for the fourth straight day, Israeli military spokesmen said here.

Israeli jets attacked Egyptian military targets in the northern and southern sectors of the canal at 3:50 p.m. for about 20 minutes, all the Israeli raiders returning safely, he said.

The Israeli raids followed two hit-and-run Egyptian raids in the canal zone this morning, he said, the first on Israeli positions in the south and the second in the Firdan Bridge area, in the central sector.

Israeli forces suffered no casualties or damage, the spokesman said. In Cairo, a military spokesman said that Egyptian warplanes today hit Israeli positions along the canal for the fourth consecutive day.

In the first attack, fighter-bombers attacked Israeli fortifications south of the Bitter Lakes and returned safely "after perfectly accomplishing their mission," he said.

Warplanes launched a second air strike against Israeli positions on the eastern bank of the canal in the Firdan area and "hit enemy installations, setting them ablaze and triggering a series of explosions."

Fire Fight in Jordan

AMMAN, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Jordanian and Israeli forces traded machine-gun and mortar fire across the Jordan River cease-fire line today, a Jordanian military spokesman announced.

The spokesman accused Israel of starting the shooting by opening fire at 4:50 p.m. on Jordanian forces in the King Hussein Bridge area, seven miles north of the Dead Sea.

In Tel Aviv, an army spokesman said an Israeli soldier was wounded.

Israel Sentences 3 Arabs

GAZA, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—Three Israeli Arabs, who admitted having plotted to assassinate Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, were jailed Monday for terms ranging from five years to 20 months.

Israeli Deputy Lifted Bodily From Debate on Jewishness

TEL AVIV, Feb. 4 (NYT).—In the bitter controversy over a High Court definition of who is a Jew, an opposition member of the Knesset (parliament) was lifted out of his seat by House ushers today and carried out of the chamber. The ejected deputy was Eliezer Shalev, leader of the Haolam Hazei party and editor of a sensational political weekly also named Haolam Hazei. He is widely considered the enfant terrible of Israel.

The only other representative of Mr. Shalev's faction, Shalom Cohen, was later suspended from five sessions, the maximum penalty permitted by the regulations.

Today's incident occurred when the Speaker, Haryeh Barkat, submitted the committee's recommendation to the Knesset. He said Mr. Cohen's conduct bordered on a breach of his pledge of loyalty as a Knesset member.

Mr. Avneri shouted from his seat that the proposed action was a breach of House regulations, and he refused to be silent when the speaker called him to order. Mr. Barkat adjourned the session.

When he resumed, he proposed the expulsion of Mr. Avneri for his breach of order, and the motion was adopted. The deputy, a slightly built, bearded man, refused to leave, and the speaker ordered the ushers to eject him by force.

The House then approved the suspension of Mr. Cohen, who gathered some papers from his desk and walked out of the chamber, and the children of a non-believer can be registered as being Jewish.

Only 12 Incidents Officially Revealed

U.S. Said to Have Hit North 41 Times Since Bombing Halted

SAIGON, Feb. 4 (UPI).—American warplanes have struck 41 times at targets in North Vietnam since the United States officially halted bombing of the Communist nation more than 15 months ago, informed U.S. military sources said today.

The U.S. command in Saigon has reported only 12 of the incidents.

Official spokesmen said they had released information only on "major" actions in the North. In nine of the cases, they said, American aircraft had been lost.

"Just like a lot of the actions in this country, we report the significant ones," a U.S. command spokesman said.

The United States continued reconnaissance flights over the North after the bombing halt. The unnamed reconnaissance aircraft are accompanied by armed fighter-bombers, whose pilots fly under orders to attack North Vietnamese anti-aircraft sites if they are fired upon.

The U.S. command last reported an incident over North Vietnam Jan. 28. Spokesmen said the North Vietnamese fired surface-to-air missiles at a reconnaissance aircraft.

An American Air Force fighter-bomber was shot down when it attacked the SAM sites, and a big U.S. rescue helicopter was downed by a MIG-21 when it attempted to pick up the fighter-bomber's two-man crew.

Military sources said at least eight men were aboard the two aircraft. They still are listed as missing.

"The U.S. military command in Saigon today refused to comment on Hanoi allegations that American aircraft had bombed populated areas of Quang Binh Province, in southwestern North Vietnam, on Monday, Reuters reported."

U.S. 1st Air Cavalry Division forces killed 48 North Vietnamese in heavy fighting today around a jungle outpost near Cambodia which the

Americans were closing down military spokesmen said.

The assault came as Communist troops shelled 31 targets over the South Vietnamese, including big allied air base at Binh Thuan near Saigon. Terrorists also were on the move.

2 Legislators In Saigon A Facing Trial

By Robert G. Kaiser

SAIGON, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Vietnam's lower house authorized President Nguyen Thieu to prosecute two legislators whom he has accused of being illegally with Communist.

Of the lower house's 130 members, 103 have signed a petition empowering the government to prosecute their two colleagues.

The two legislators are members of the National Assembly, which is elected by the people. The number was reached on Sunday, according to Phan Thong, chairman of the National Assembly committee that investigated and upheld Mr. Thieu's accusation that the two were guilty of helping the Communists.

Mr. Thieu's committee later the lower house but by a simple majority that all three men accused. Thieu were guilty. But the three, Pham Thieu and the third, Pham Thieu, refused to include him in the list of marginal significance because Mr. Thieu is in Vietnam and is to prosecution and, possibly, before their trial.

They are Tran Ngoc Chau, known figure whose name is confessed to being a spy in South Vietnam, and Ho, an obscure legislator, a spy in a recent campaign here.

Government sources suggested that the men may have been involved in the assassination of the late President Diem. Although a trial now being held, the situation in Vietnam is anything but clear. There is likely to be a vote on the issue of a trial to get three-fourths of the house to approve the prosecution of Mr. Chau and Mr. Ho.

Senate Has Doubts

Today, the president of the National Assembly—the upper house—said he was not in favor of the trial.

He said that the lower house, which is elected by the people, should be the one to decide on the trial. He said that the lower house members in the future should be allowed to stand as well as home, sending votes on important matters.

The constitution is not on this question, however, a fair rule of thumb is that when there is any doubt on a constitutional question, the lower house prevails.

The government said it would announce when it might bring a case against the two legislators to court would hear it.

Swede Minors Killed

KIRUNA, Sweden, Feb. 4 (AP).—A 54-year-old woman and a 5000 miners in the state-owned LKAB mines in northern Sweden ended yesterday, terminating the longest strike in the country's labor history.

WEATHER

AREA	TEMP	WIND	SEA
ALASKA	0-10	10-20	1-2
ALABAMA	60-70	10-20	1-2
ARIZONA	50-60	10-20	1-2
ARKANSAS	50-60	10-20	1-2
CALIFORNIA	50-60	10-20	1-2
CANADA	30-40	10-20	1-2
CENTRAL	50-60	10-20	1-2
FLORIDA	60-70	10-20	1-2
GEORGIA	60-70	10-20	1-2
ILLINOIS	50-60	10-20	1-2
INDIANA	50-60	10-20	1-2
IOWA	40-50	10-20	1-2
KANSAS	40-50	10-20	1-2
KENTUCKY	50-60	10-20	1-2
Louisiana	60-70	10-20	1-2
MAINE	30-40	10-20	1-2
MARYLAND	50-60	10-20	1-2
MASSACHUSETTS	40-50	10-20	1-2
MICHIGAN	30-40	10-20	1-2
MINNESOTA	30-40	10-20	1-2
MISSISSIPPI	60-70	10-20	1-2
MISSOURI	40-50	10-20	1-2
MONTANA	30-40	10-20	1-2
NEBRASKA	30-40	10-20	1-2
NEVADA	40-50	10-20	1-2
NEW HAMPSHIRE	30-40	10-20	1-2
NEW JERSEY	40-50	10-20	1-2
NEW YORK	30-40	10-20	1-2
NORTH CAROLINA	50-60	10-20	1-2
NORTH DAKOTA	30-40	10-20	1-2
OHIO	40-50	10-20	1-2
OKLAHOMA	40-50	10-20	1-2
OREGON	40-50	10-20	1-2
PENNSYLVANIA	40-50	10-20	1-2
RHODE ISLAND	40-50	10-20	1-2
SOUTH CAROLINA	60-70	10-20	1-2
SOUTH DAKOTA	30-40	10-20	1-2
TENNESSEE	50-60	10-20	1-2
TEXAS	60-70	10-20	1-2
UTAH	30-40	10-20	1-2
Vermont	30-40	10-20	1-2
VIRGINIA	50-60	10-20	1-2
WASHINGTON	40-50	10-20	1-2
WEST VIRGINIA	40-50	10-20	1-2
WISCONSIN	30-40	10-20	1-2
WYOMING	30-40	10-20	1-2

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As Courts Demand Files, Films, Notes

Subpoena Called Peril to Free Press

by Lawrence Van Gelder

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (UPI)—The use of major news gathering agencies has expressed criticism in response to recent subpoenas of reporters' tape recordings, news film and other files of news media.

Statements were made after the recent government subpoenas directing Earl Caldwell, correspondent for The New York Times, and a federal grand jury investigating the Black Panther party.

Thur Ochs Sulzberger, president of the Times, said he was in San Francisco at Sulzberger's request "to give possible assistance to Mr. Caldwell and to the attorneys engaged for him."

News Analysis

\$10 Billion Defense Cuts Not to Be Found in Budget

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UPI)—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird's widely advertised \$10 billion saving in military spending is nowhere to be found in President Nixon's budget.

Also, in the military functions points that Congress jumps rather when it appropriates money for the Pentagon, the difference between fiscal 1970 and fiscal 1971 is only about \$1 billion.

And finally, the current rate of Pentagon spending is still up despite all the announced cutbacks in manpower, military bases and weapons buying.

All this is why the new Pentagon budget—only three days old—is under assault in Congress, with one lawmaker calling it "a Madison Avenue document as far as claimed savings are concerned."

But defense officials do have explanations for the seeming contradictions.

Mr. Laird started it all by clearing several times that the Pentagon fiscal 1971 budget—year ending June 30, 1971—would be \$10 billion below the \$19 billion the Johnson administration planned to spend that year.

Robert N. Anthony, Pentagon spokesman until August, 1968, said in an interview yesterday, "I don't know where that \$10 billion figure comes from. It isn't square with any figures I've worked with."

Other Pentagon sources said a planning figure for fiscal 1971 was \$86 billion during the Johnson administration because a future cost of the Vietnam war was not included in the "year budget projections."

Robert C. Moot, the present Pentagon controller, said the \$10 billion estimate was made in January, 1969, during a "budget push" of the military money requests the new administration inherited from the old one.

Estimates Confidential

Such estimates, however, are not on the public record other than in statements. Laird chose to make his \$10 billion budget was made public.

What the new Pentagon budget figures do show is a midrange figure of \$71.8 billion for fiscal 1971 compared to \$77 billion for fiscal 1970, a saving of \$5.2 billion (National defense spending estimates in the President's budget book come out of the defense department's own files because of the nuclear threat the Atomic Energy Commission furnishes for Pentagon officials).

Congress deals in the new money the Pentagon wants, and on top of what it already has on hand. This account, however, is a much smaller saving than fiscal 1970 and 1971 than spending estimates.

In a significant bit of reinforcement, Congress last year the Defense Department set down to \$69.6 billion for main military functions: military personnel, retired pay, ration and maintenance.

Nixon Orders Government To Eliminate Own Pollution

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—President Nixon, calling the government "one of the nation's worst polluters," today let all government facilities to eliminate air and water pollution.

The President set up a \$550 million program for the next two years to provide government leadership in the pollution-control effort and called for all existing federal facilities to comply with his clean-air-and-water order by Dec. 31, 1972.

In a White House statement today, Mr. Nixon said his order "affect buildings, installations, public works, aircraft, vessels, fleets and property owned by or constructed or manufactured by the U.S. government."

The President, who has proclaimed improvement of the nation's environment as a prime priority of the 1970s, said: "Over the past several years, the federal government has been one of the nation's worst polluters. Clearly the federal government cannot be an effective leader in the battle to save our environment so long as this intolerable situation continues."

In a move he said was aimed at getting the government to "set its own doorstep clean," Mr. Nixon issued an executive order requiring that all federal projects or installations "be designed, operated and maintained so as to conform with air and water quality standards—present and future—which are established under federal legislation."

In addition to this latest directive, Mr. Nixon plans to send a message to Congress on his plans for an environmental quality program in the next ten days, press secretary Ron Ziegler said.

Other statements were issued by Frank Stanton, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and by Hedley Donovan, editor in chief of Time, Inc.

At The Wall Street Journal, a group of reporters signed a petition asking "for the assurance of our editors that this newspaper will not allow itself to be put into the role of government investigator or lend unintentional support to political organizations as these other news organizations have done."

The reference to other news organizations concerned CBS, Time, Life and Newsweek.

CBS has received government subpoenas demanding complete records of correspondence, memoranda, notes and telephone calls and for news film in connection with a program on the Black Panther party.

Federal courts have subpoenaed the unedited files and unused pictures of Time, Life and Newsweek magazines dealing with "the Weathermen" faction of the Students for a Democratic Society. The group is composed of militant revolutionaries.

CBS Will Comply

CBS announced last week that it would comply with the government demands, but in his statement yesterday, Mr. Stanton observed:

"The question of the extent to which news gathering organizations and reporters can be required in certain criminal proceedings to provide materials gathered in the course of news functions but not published or broadcast is an immensely important one. Broad unrestricted access to reporters' notes, notebooks and other materials can have a direct and serious adverse effect on the free flow of information, and access to news sources."

"It is, therefore, the intention of CBS to contest demands of this nature as soon as appropriate cases are presented. We have instructed our attorneys to proceed accordingly."

The subpoenas were issued to CBS and Mr. Caldwell in connection with a charge by the government that David Millett, a Black Panther, had made a threat against the life of President Nixon during a speech Nov. 15.

In similar statements, Mr. Donovan, of Time, Inc., and Osborn Elliott, editor in chief of Newsweek, deplored the increased use of subpoena power and its detrimental influence on reporter-source relationships. Both promised to abide by court actions, but to fight those they found to be contrary to their interpretation of the situation.

Another statement of protest to the subpoenas served on Mr. Caldwell was issued by Ernest Dunbar, senior editor of Look magazine and chairman of the New York chapter of Black Perspectives, an organization of black professional journalists.

Mr. Dunbar said: "We feel this action not only violates the reporter's confidentiality, but equally transforms him involuntarily into a government agent. Such an action is especially onerous in the case of a black reporter whose credibility, reputation and ability to function in the black community would be destroyed by such forced testimony."

One economist of this view said yesterday that the government should save about \$50,000 for every man it takes out of Vietnam and does not replace. So far, President Nixon has withdrawn about 67,000 men from Vietnam, or a saving of \$3.35 billion. Yet the rate of defense spending remains high with the Vietnam war slice of the total put at \$28.3 billion for fiscal 1969 and \$23.3 billion for fiscal 1970.

Vietnam Costs

Mr. Laird has predicted the cost of the Vietnam war will drop to between \$17 billion and \$18 billion by the start of fiscal 1971. The impact of this reduction and other Pentagon economies have not shown up in the defense spending figures.

Defense officials sound this warning to officials doubting the announced retrenchment is real. "Just wait," the outcries in manpower and procurement will hit hard within the next few months—probably too late for political comfort.

Here is why: The planned reductions of 551,592 uniformed personnel and 130,412 civilians employed by the Defense Department by June 30, 1971, are just taking hold. Since July 1, 1969, military personnel is down by only 151,000 of the planned cut and civilian personnel by only 15,000.

Similarly, thousands of jobs in the defense industry are about to dry up. The Pentagon predicts 640,000 layoffs in the two-year period ending July 1, 1969, through June 30, 1971, with only 40,000 of them lost so far. The job layoffs stem largely from reduced Pentagon procurement.

"Nobody appreciates how rough this is going to be," said one high Pentagon official about the impact of the reduced military budget just sent to Congress.

Reverses Decision

Judge Hoffman reversed that decision late Monday after the government protested that its case had been prejudiced when Mr. Kunster embraced and kissed Mr. Abernathy, leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, in open court, with the jury present.

But Mr. Abernathy left Chicago Monday and Mr. Kunster read in court yesterday the "regrets" he said were dictated to him by telephone from Clarksville, Miss.

Mr. Kunster quoted Mr. Abernathy as saying he left Chicago with "a heavy heart." He said he had traveled through "sleet and snow to tell what I knew, only to be refused the right to do so because I was 16 minutes late."

The statement said Mr. Abernathy had "just returned from abroad as an ambassador of goodwill for this country." It continued:

"When I was asked difficult questions about my country's system of justice and equality I group-

Quake Near Acapulco

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 4 (AP)—A strong earthquake centered in the vicinity of Acapulco on the south coast of Mexico was recorded at the University of California, seismographic station here last night.

SAAS-FEE, Switzerland, Feb. 4 (Reuters)—Four skiers were injured when a strong gust of wind blew several chairs off the cable of a ski-lift near here yesterday, police said. They fell 20 feet into deep snow, but suffered only bruises and shock.



TOM AND HUCK IN WINTER—Straight out of Mark Twain with a cold weather rewrite is the story of Steve Wilhelm, 16 (left), and Marshall Rittermeyer, 14. Steve and Marshall were just out walking on a Missouri River ice jam, near Kansas City, when the pack broke and all of a sudden the boys were on their own ice floe running downriver. They would have kept a goin' but for the floe that got stuck on a sandbar. Luckily, the little raft of ice stayed frozen long enough to get a rope over to the boys and tow them home.

On Grounds of Safety

70 Georgia Teachers Refuse Transfer to Black Schools

ATLANTA, Feb. 4 (UPI)—Conceding that they feared for their lives, white teachers in the Washington County, Georgia, school system refused yesterday to transfer to black schools despite a federal court order.

Seventy of the 76 white teachers scheduled for transfer balked, raising doubts over the future of public education in the east-central Georgia county.

Yesterday was also the day Atlanta teachers learned of their new assignments, with their transfers on March 5 being determined by lottery. The Atlanta system transferred 1,800 teachers, 900 white and 900 black, to attain the 57 percent black—43 percent white ratio that federal courts claim is needed in each school for racial balance.

Atlanta teachers gathered around television sets after the school day ended yesterday to watch the first lottery draws televised over the educational TV network.

Volusia County, Florida, which is scheduled to begin busing 1,800 students today to attain the level of integration federal courts have demanded, decided in emergency session yesterday to file an appeal with the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

Florida's Gov. Claude Kirk had threatened to take executive action against Volusia County officials if they obeyed the federal court orders, but the governor agreed yesterday to withhold action if the orders were appealed.

In a statewide telecast from Jacksonville, Gov. Kirk denounced U.S. District Judge Charles R. Scott, who ordered immediate desegregation in the school system. He told viewers that they "should flood Congress with telegrams and letters" calling for an investigation of the order and the impeachment of Judge Scott.

Gov. Kirk announced that he would refuse to sign checks for forced busing of students in the county.

White Pupils Quit

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 4 (AP)—White pupils quit classes in two Mississippi systems yesterday, leaving an all-black enrollment.

Two school districts—Tunica County and Indianola—became completely black as about 1,000 white pupils stayed home or enrolled in white private schools.

In Indianola, 38 of 41 white teachers resigned and began teaching in a private school.

Six other Mississippi districts were involved in desegregation orders—Leland, Western Line, Clarksville, Holly Springs, Marshall County and West Point. Officials said that only eight white teachers quit in Holly Springs, and a few white pupils dropped out of the other schools.

Powell Loses Plea

TO COURT ON \$80,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Supreme Court has rejected an attempt by Harlem Democratic Rep. Adam Clayton Powell to recover the \$85,000 in pay he lost when he was excluded from the 90th Congress.

The court also declined Monday to establish Rep. Powell's right to seek recovery of the \$25,000 fine he paid in January, 1969, as a condition to taking his seat in the 91st Congress. The court had left these issues unsettled last June when it ruled that Congress acted unconstitutionally in unseating him.

From Letters, Films, Broadcasts

U.S. Uses Mosaic Technique To Find Out About GI POWs

By Tom Lambert

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Some months ago, responding to a discreet American request, a French government official asked a French friend who knows some of North Vietnam's leaders to inquire about the condition of an American war prisoner.

The roundabout request was made. Not long after the North Vietnamese replied: The American was dead.

The reply filtered back to the French official, to the relatives of the dead man and to U.S. officials whose prime task is to try to obtain release of the prisoners, to find out how many Hanoi holds, how they are and to get aid to them. Hanoi has refused all requests for lists of prisoners.

In past months, the officials obtained copies of East German television and Japanese newspaper films of American prisoners in North Vietnam. The identities of some were established through the films.

Periodically, government monitors pick up broadcasts by prisoners from Hanoi or Moscow, thus establishing their identities.

Freud GI's

In 1968 and 1969, during lengthy de-briefing sessions with nine American prisoners freed by Hanoi—the only ones released thus far by the North Vietnamese—the officials were able to confirm that scores of other Americans were being held.

Last month, representatives of some American anti-war groups set up an office in New York City to channel mail between Hanoi-held captives and their relatives in this country. The mail from Hanoi to date has included letters from 70 American prisoners who earlier had not been permitted to write to their families.

The letters established that the 70 men, many of whom had been listed officially "are only as 'missing' were indeed captives in North Vietnam."

From such diverse and impermanent sources—nobody can be sure if a man who writes a letter or makes a broadcast or was photographed yesterday is alive today—officials have been trying for five years to piece together a mosaic of American war prisoners in North Vietnam. Some have been held that long, longer than any American in this country's history.

If the war-prisoner mosaic is widened to include the Vietnam war zone—embracing South as well as North Vietnam, plus Laos—it becomes even less clear and more incomplete.

The Viet Cong may hold 100 American prisoners. The Pathet Lao figure is a mystery, although about 150 Americans are "missing" in Laos.

In North Vietnam

As for North Vietnam, the most widely accepted official estimate is that 800 Americans, nearly all air men, are "missing" in that country, and that perhaps 600 of them are prisoners.

U.S. officials have identified about 350 of the 600. Of the 350, only some 170 have been permitted to write intermittently to their relatives.

The letters concentrate, naturally, on personal matters—the captive or his relatives' health, family news, greetings to his family—and not on prisoner-camp conditions or fellow prisoners.

It is understood the prisoners must submit drafts of their letters to North Vietnamese officials. If the drafts are approved, the prisoners copy them on a 5-by-7-inch letter form. It has space for six lines of writing.

Except for released prisoner reports, little is known about how the captives are treated or where they are held in North Vietnam. There is one camp in the North Vietnamese capital—prisoners call it the "Hanoi Hilton." And there are believed to be several prisoner camps outside Hanoi.

The North Vietnamese insist that the prisoners are receiving humane treatment, but they have twice qualified that assertion.

Camp Discipline

Humane treatment is granted all prisoners, Hanoi radio said on two occasions, except those "who do not comply with the discipline of the camps, or who commit acts of violence."

2 Biggest Unions Ratify GE Accord

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UPI)—The two major unions striking against the General Electric Co. today gave formal notification of the ratification of a new contract by their locals.

With the official announcement, picket lines began to disappear from most of the GE plants in 135 cities across the nation, ending the walkout that began 100 days ago.

The International Union of Electrical Workers, representing 78,000 GE employees, said that 55,000 voted for the agreement and 17,000 against, with about 6,000 unreported. The United Electrical Workers said a complete count of its 28 locals showed only three, in Oakland and Ontario, Calif., and Johnson City, N.Y., opposed. They represent about 700 of the UEW's 16,000 members working for GE.

Ski-Lift Mishap Hurts 4

SAAS-FEE, Switzerland, Feb. 4 (Reuters)—Four skiers were injured when a strong gust of wind blew several chairs off the cable of a ski-lift near here yesterday, police said. They fell 20 feet into deep snow, but suffered only bruises and shock.

Diaper Search Needs Consent Of Occupant

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., Feb. 4 (UPI)—Narcotics officers here arrested two persons—one the mother of a nine-month-old baby—after they said they found heroin in the child's diapers.

Mrs. Ramona Padilla and Robert G. Cardova, were released Friday after a preliminary hearing before Municipal Judge Theodore G. Krumm.

Their lawyers claimed the search was illegal, since the child had not given its consent.

Deputy District Attorney Joseph A. Burns countered by arguing that "the Fourth Amendment was not designed to protect the rights of a baby.... A baby would not have the occasion to demand such rights," he said.

Judge Krumm agreed with the defense. He said the baby did have the rights of a person, and ruled the search unconstitutional.

Senate Approves \$3.1 Billion In Aid to Municipal Transit

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UPI)—The Senate yesterday passed a \$3.1-billion mass-transportation bill by an 83-to-4 vote after rejecting two attempts to increase the authorized funding to \$10 billion.

The bill, which is based on Nixon administration proposals and will greatly expand the existing urban mass-transportation program, now goes to the House. A House Banking and Currency subcommittee plans to begin hearings on the measure March 2 and is expected eventually to approve a measure similar to the Senate's Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe called the Senate passage "historic."

Under the bill, the secretary of transportation is authorized to obligate up to \$3.1 billion for loans and grants to communities for mass-transportation systems. Actual appropriations to pay off the contract authority by which the \$3.1 billion will be obligated must be proved later in appropriations bills. The appropriations are limited to \$80 million by July 1, 1971, may be increased to \$310 million a year later and, by stages, to \$1.85 billion by July 1, 1975.

The remainder later to the \$3.1 billion total, may be provided after July 1, 1975. The use of the contract authority method, which gives cities some assurance in advance that they will get multiyear funding, was a compromise. The municipalities and their spokesmen wanted a trust fund with assured long-term financing, but the Nixon administration objected to such a fund.

Although the bill states it as a goal to put up \$10 billion in federal money for mass transportation over the next 13 years, it provides actual contract authorizations for only \$3.1 billion. Amendments by Sen. Alan Cranston, D., Calif., and Charles E. Goodell, R., N.Y., to boost the authorized amount to \$10 billion were rejected by roll-call votes of 61 to 24 and 67 to 18.

Major Debate Looms in U.S. On Cutting Forces in Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

and decrease the size of the nation's armed forces.

"We are moving toward smaller and more efficient military forces," he said in a speech last month. "Assisted both by diminution of our role in Vietnam and by management reforms, we can provide the security which the nation requires with a trimmer defense establishment."

Pentagon planners are reportedly preparing various "models" to show how an armed-forces establishment reduced in size would look. One extreme is the so-called "Fortress America" posture, in which overseas garrisons would be slashed drastically, leaving the bulk of the nation's combat units stationed in the United States.

A less drastic modification would be to regard Western Europe as part of "Fortress America"—with major cutbacks elsewhere, but preserving the assumption deriving from the outset of World War II that the transatlantic community is a strategic bloc to be viewed as a unity.

Whatever model ultimately emerges as the official Defense Department posture proposal, however, most analysts believe entire divisions will have to be eliminated from the armed forces in order to cut overall numbers down as Mr. Laird has advocated.

If this is to be the case, there would be considerable pressure on the administration to reduce the present five divisions in Western Europe by at least one division.

Sen. Mansfield's campaign has been aimed at a cut of at least two divisions from present force levels. His resolution, calling for a "substantial reduction" of the American troops permanently stationed in Western Europe, now has the backing of 51 senators, and its eventual passage by the Senate, after hearings and public debate, is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

Manson Denies Labianca Killings

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 4 (UPI)—Charles M. Manson, alleged mastermind of the Sharon Tate murders, has denied in a legal document any responsibility for the murders of a wealthy couple.

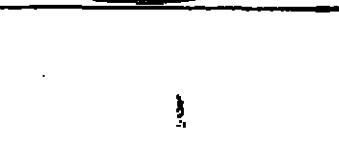
Manson used careful legal terminology yesterday to answer a \$2 million wrongful-death suit.

"The defendant has no information or belief sufficient to enable him to answer the allegations," Manson's document read.

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4 Greeks Receive Life Terms For Plotting Bomb Attacks

ATHENS, Feb. 4 (UPI).—A special military tribunal in Salonika, in northern Greece, imposed life sentences today on four Greeks for planning a series of bomb explosions as a protest against the Athens regime.

Five other defendants, four of them students, received prison terms of two and a half to 18 1/2 years.

All nine defendants, seven of them university students, were convicted after a six-day trial for violating Greece's anti-secession law. The nine, ranging in age from 23 to 33, were found guilty of plotting to set off time bombs when Premier George Papadopoulos visited Salonika to open an international trade fair in September, 1967. Eight were arrested two days before the fair opened and the ninth man surrendered to face the court-martial.

The group, which called itself the "Popular Struggle," was also found guilty of planning explosions at Salonika's U.S. consular and U.S. offices, the Esso-Pappas oil refinery, near Salonika, and the statue of former President Harry S. Truman in Athens.

Greece Says It Trains Only 6 Libyan Pilots

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The semi-official Greek newspaper Nea Politika has denied that 110 Libyan pilots are now training in Greece, as had been earlier reported.

According to reports reaching here from Athens, 110 Libyans have attended Greek military schools over the past four years, but only 16 have enrolled in the Air College and only six of these have been in training as pilots.

The Athens reports said that the Libyans attending the Air College were sent by the government of former King Idris, and that their studies had no relationship to the recently announced Franco-Libyan deal for 108 planes.

Blast Kills 15 Miners In France

Pit Gas Explosion Injures 17 Others

LENS, France, Feb. 4 (UPI).—A pit gas explosion 1970 feet below ground level killed 15 miners and injured another 17 in the village of Fouquières-lez-Lens early this morning. Two of the injured are in serious condition in a local hospital.

The miners had just gone down into the shaft searching for a vein of coal when the explosion occurred. Survivors said they were suddenly hurled against the jagged walls as the roar of the explosion reverberated through the shaft.

Pit gas, also known as fire damp, is an inflammable gas, composed mostly of methane, found in coal mines. When it mixes with air it becomes highly explosive and will ignite at the slightest spark.

Rescue teams went into action as families of the miners gathered round the pit. The rescue work turned slowly from the shaft carrying the dead workers.

Officials said most of the bodies were badly mangled by the force of the explosion. Some were burned.

Joseph Vinok, a miners' union delegate, said he had been through the shaft where the explosion occurred only five minutes earlier.

"All was in perfect order," he said. "What suddenly caused the gas to explode remained a mystery."

"There was a tremendous explosion that tossed me to the ground," Mr. Vinok said. "He was slightly injured in the knee."

François-Xavier Ortol, French Minister of Development and Scientific Research, left Paris this afternoon for Lens to make a first-hand inspection of the disaster.

Mine officials said rescue operations were completed by this afternoon and the pit had been closed.



THE SILVER LINING—The floods that struck Tahiti last week wrought little havoc, but much genius to anyone under 12 in Papeete. Witness these young inventors of a new sport: skiing, water skiing, and what's more, without any type of ski.

U.S. Planning 2 Underground Record A-Blasts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UPI).—The United States is planning two underground nuclear explosions, one in Nevada and the other in the Aleutian Islands, described as more powerful than any subterranean blasts of their kind yet reported.

The Atomic Energy Commission said neither test has yet been approved, but preparations are going ahead for both. One would be a few years from now at Amchitka in the Aleutians and the second, with a yield of 170,000 tons, would be a peacetime excavation experiment this year in Nevada.

The Amchitka explosion would be "a few megatons" in energy yield. A blast of just one megaton, as was detonated under the island last Oct. 2, is 50 times more powerful than the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima in World War II. This will be a test of weapons, perhaps of the type used on multiple-warhead missiles.

The meeting came amid increasing signs that the three months of uneasy calm in North Ireland are in danger of being shattered. A number of Catholic and Protestant demonstrations scheduled for the weekend, following recent low-key disturbances, could touch off renewed violence and rioting.

A statement issued after the meeting said the two leaders discussed general economic problems, including the unemployment situation, the housing shortage and the possibilities of financial support.

N. Ireland Seeks Help in London

LONDON, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—Northern Ireland's prime minister, James Chichester-Clark, asked the British government today for help with economic and security problems to curb the growing threat of fresh Catholic-Protestant conflict.

Maj. Chichester-Clark spent two and a half hours conferring with British Home Secretary James Callaghan.

The meeting came amid increasing signs that the three months of uneasy calm in North Ireland are in danger of being shattered. A number of Catholic and Protestant demonstrations scheduled for the weekend, following recent low-key disturbances, could touch off renewed violence and rioting.

A statement issued after the meeting said the two leaders discussed general economic problems, including the unemployment situation, the housing shortage and the possibilities of financial support.

The agency has been in business about a month. It has attracted considerable attention as the first service from the United States of America offering women a chance to fly to London, where abortions are legal.

Barclay On Rittenhouse Square The prestige hotel famous for superb food and accommodations.

Some Pre-Jumbo Jet Pilots Won't Make It to the Big One

By Marvin Miles

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 4.—Professional pilots will not have any problems in changing from first generation jets to the giant jumbos now coming into service, but not all of them may want to make the change, according to a veteran flight surgeon.

Dr. Charles I. Barron, medical director of the Lockheed California Co., told a conference on medicine and air safety here that in some cases the responsibility of the jumbos may be too great.

"It's not a question of skill," Dr. Barron said. "It's a question of stress engendered by responsibility. There probably will be some highly qualified pilots—not many, but some—who will find the responsibility of a \$15 to \$22 million airplane and 250 to 400 passengers too much."

Dr. Barron said the responsibility factor undoubtedly will cause carriers to be particularly careful in their selection of crewmen for the new jets.

And the jumbos probably will bring other problems merely because of their size, Dr. Barron said. "When you gather 400 people instead of 150 you increase the chance there will be illness, a particularly circulatory or respiratory case."

"In this turn increases the possibility that the aircraft might have to make an unscheduled landing to deliver an ill passenger."

U.S. Envoy Asks End to Squeeze On West Berlin

BERLIN, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Kenneth Rush, American Ambassador to West Germany, told the Russians today the East Germans have no right to interfere with Western allied traffic.

Mr. Rush, in a statement made to a foreign correspondents luncheon, said he hoped the Russians will put a stop to East German harassment on the routes to the Western outpost.

"The meetings of committees and other Bundestag bodies have taken place for many years in the Western sectors of Berlin with our full approval," Mr. Rush said.

"In our view these meetings are consistent with the four-power arrangements for the city."

"I think the time has come for a cessation to the arbitrary harassment and pressures against the Western sectors of Berlin which have occurred over the years."

Mr. Rush said he noted that East Germany "recently has revived the extraordinary claim that West Berlin lies on its territory."

2 More Persons Ill With Smallpox In West Germany

MESCHKEDE, West Germany, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Health authorities today reported two more cases of smallpox in this Ruhr valley industrial city.

Confirmation that two nuns from the Meschede hospital were suffering from the disease brought to 13 the total number of cases.

The two-week-old outbreak, caused when a youth brought smallpox germs back after a visit to Pakistan, already has taken the lives of two persons.

Doctors at the isolation clinic at nearby Witten said all 13 patients were in satisfactory condition.

The two nuns were among 15 persons put in isolation after coming in contact with Bernd Klein, the 20-year-old youth who started the outbreak.

To date, 13 of the 16 have come down with smallpox.

Checkup at Orly Airport PARIS, Feb. 4 (AP).—"ench health officials at Orly Airport have begun taking special precautions with travelers from smallpox-infected areas in Germany. The measures included possible 14-day quarantine for visitors without vaccination records."

Travelers from the areas of Aachen, Lippstadt and Meschede (airports at Düsseldorf, Cologne and Frankfurt) must present vaccination certificates issued within the last three years on arrival.

Juan Carlos Promises A Democratic Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

restrictive political life, but cannot say so publicly until Gen. Franco steps down or dies.

Many Spaniards active in public life are unaware of the prince's determination to play an active part in the post-Franco evolution, and this is but one of the difficulties he faces in trying to make his determination a reality. The fact that his position is now being conveyed more explicitly to some foreign journalist, apparently with his knowledge, appears to be one effort to break through the barrier.

The prince, his wife, Princess Sofia of Greece, and their three children live in the two-story Zarzuela Palace outside Madrid. Set in scrubby parkland filled with deer, it is a modest residence with chaise-covered furniture and toys scattered on the floor.

To visitors who see the prince pacing his small office and squeezing his hands together to emphasize a point, it has an air of confinement.

The prince expected that his designation would mark an end to his long silence, and to the publicly humiliating posture of having nothing to do but wait for Gen. Franco to name him. He had hoped to be allowed to travel widely inside and outside Spain, to talk with people, to show himself interested in their problems, "begin to speak with his own voice and convince Spaniards that he was something more than an insurance policy that Gen. Franco had signed and hastily put back on the shelf."

Blank Image Instead, friends say, he has been almost completely frustrated. The public image of the prince, as reflected in the press and his daily schedule, remains as much a blank as before.

The prince has talked at length with King Baudouin of the Belgians and the exiled King Constantine of Greece, who also Don Juan Carlos's brother-in-law. Both insist that the only way a contemporary monarch can survive is to be out of court, most works farmers, students and professionals, and demonstrate knowledge of and concern with their problems.

All this is reported to be increased the prince's sense of frustration. When one visits him why he has not visited factories, Don Juan Carlos commented that this would be little use unless he could see the workers what he wanted say rather than what his official advisers wanted him say.

Depends on Regime To speak out openly would be difficult, partly because he has the long habit of conforming. Furthermore, he is largely dependent on the government to arrange his movements. "I press is unlikely to give an independent image," he wants to create one as the government wants to suppress it. Finally, Gen. Franco can, if seriously pleased, revoke his designation. So far, the only means by which Juan Carlos has found to his isolation is through widening circle of visitors to Zarzuela Palace. They had a considerable range of life in the regime. They broadened cautiously to include a number of independent foreign journalists or two, even some members of the position.

Those who speak with him find him better informed, intelligent and, above all, more determined than they expected. They also find him unsure of how to proceed, far to go, or whom to turn to. Although he has managed to make himself less isolated before, he has no regular circle of confidants and it is unlikely that Gen. Franco would permit him to form one.

Black Panthers Again Interrupt New York Trial

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—Disturbances interrupted the Black Panthers' conspiracy trial for the third consecutive day today when two defendants shouted insults at the judge.

Judge John N. Murtagh called a 35-minute recess to calm things down.

The first two days of the trial were marked by frequent disruptions and brawling in the New York courtroom.

Today's morning session was peaceful, but early in the afternoon defendants Lumumba Abdul Shakur, 26, and Richard Moore, 24, began shouting insults.

At one point, Mr. Shakur shouted: "I can't hear you, Judge Carwell"—a reference to U.S. Supreme Court nominee G. Harrold Carswell, who has admitted making a speech in 1948 supporting white supremacy but who told a Senate committee last week he no longer held segregationist views.

Thirteen Black Panthers are charged with conspiring to murder policemen and blow up police stations, department stores and recreation and transport facilities in New York City.

14 Jailed in U.K. For Song in Court

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP).—Twenty students of Aberystwyth University burst into a High Court libel case hearing today to stage a Welsh nationalist demonstration. The judge sentenced nine men and five girls on the spot to three-month jail sentences for contempt of court and fined the other eight.

The bewigged judge and lawyers and a British vice-admiral in the witness box appeared to be astounded as the demonstrators from the Welsh Language Society marched single file into the courtroom dressed in jeans and jenkins. Singing "We Shall Overcome," they passed out leaflets and demanded the release of jailed Dafydd Iwan, chairman of their society, which is agitating for greater recognition and use of the native tongue of Wales.

At his death, Mr. Mills was 61.

COLORED SPRINGS, Mo. (UPI)—Mrs. Adele Wainwright, 82, widow of Gen. Wainwright, died in a heart attack Saturday after a long illness. Mrs. Wainwright and Gen. Wainwright were married in Douglas, Utah, in 1911. She was with her husband in the Philippines until May 1917, when he was ordered back to the United States.

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APPLES FOR PEARS—Michael X (left), Yoko Ono and John Lennon trading locks of hair for boxing trunks.

John and Yoko Give Britain's Blacks the Reap of the Locks

LONDON, Feb. 4 (UPI)—Beatle John Lennon and his wife, Yoko Ono, today turned over packets of their hair to the leader of the British black power movement, Michael X.

The hair, which was clipped during their recent trip to Denmark, will be auctioned in aid of the black power movement.

Michael X, in return, gave Mr. Lennon a pair of boxing trunks which he said belonged to former heavyweight champion Cassius Clay.

"This is in the interest of world peace," he said.

Mr. Lennon told newsmen that the auction would take place at Sotheby's.

But a spokesman for the auctioneers said: "I think he's putting people on. Sotheby's deals in works of art. He may be an artist, but his hair isn't."

Mr. Lennon was asked if he and his wife planned to let their hair grow long again.

"I don't know," he said. "We like it this way. You can get in and out of a shower in five minutes."

Michael X announced that money raised by the hair auction would go to enlarging the facilities at Black House, headquarters of the movement. No date was set for the auction.

Police Seize Warhol Film At Showing in London Club

LONDON, Feb. 4 (UPI)—Twenty policemen last night raided a showing of an Andy Warhol film, "Flesh," and seized the print on a suspicion that it was obscene.

The police action surprised many viewers because critics had found the film unobjectionable. Among those who expressed their bewilderment was John Trevelyan, secretary of the British Board of Film Censors.

"I cannot understand why it would be raided," Mr. Trevelyan said.

"This is an intellectual film for specialized audience. I have seen it and while it is not my cup of tea there is nothing at all corrupting about it."

Closed Performances

The movie was not licensed for general distribution. It was being shown at the Open Space Theater, Tottenham Court Road, an experimental stage operating as a club for these film performances.

Charles Marowitz, artistic director of the theater, immediately telephoned to the United States to get another print of "Flesh." He said that he would resume showing the film in a day or two unless the police brought a prosecution.

Under British procedure, any film police force can make such a raid, seize a film and then leave to higher authorities whether to prosecute.

In this case the police came from local station, without an order on headquarters in Scotland.

Laird Instructs Forces to Improve Racial Relations

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has ordered the creation of a special task force and other measures to promote racial harmony and close a communications gap between blacks and whites in uniform.

In a memorandum yesterday to the secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force and other top officials, he said that, although the services have made great progress, it is a fact that the armed forces are a race problem because our nation has a race problem.

He added: "We must take an increasingly active role in helping solve it."

Mr. Laird said the function of an interservice task force on education in race relations "will be to develop an educational program to be used throughout the armed forces."

Each service was ordered to examine in depth its own communications to judge whether or not it promotes better understanding between races. Where needed, Mr. Laird said, steps should be taken to improve the situation.

French NATO Delegate

PARIS, Feb. 4.—François de Trégnat de Rose, 50, today was appointed French permanent delegate to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He succeeds Jacques Foccart-Morizet, who has been transferred to the United Nations as the permanent French delegate.

Pompidou Moves to Plug Rift In Majority Over Mideast

PARIS, Feb. 4.—A tiny fissure has been opened in the French political majority over the sale of Mirage to Libya, and President Georges Pompidou moved quickly today to plug it before it grew.

At the weekly cabinet meeting today, Mr. Pompidou pointedly noted that members of the majority, like members of the government, should have a "sense of responsibility" and not criticize the government, especially over foreign policy.

This was essentially a rephrasing of what Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas said to a meeting of young Gaullists the night before.

Their target was in both cases the Gaullists' political and parliamentary allies, the Independent Republicans, or Giscardists, headed by Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Some observers were interpreting a recent Giscardist attack on Defense Minister Michel Debré as the first move in a campaign that the Giscardists will eventually unleash to mark out their differences with the Gaullists and their leader's differences with Mr. Pompidou.

It threatens the carefully balanced coalition that Mr. Pompidou and Prime Minister Chaban-Delmas have put together.

The attack came late Sunday night when Giscardist Deputy Michel Poniatowski, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's political right-hand man and second in party command, violently attacked the government's Middle East policy "full of passions" and accused Defense Minister Michel Debré of being a new Sir Basil Zaharoff, the international arms merchant who allegedly used to stir up troubles earlier in the century in order to sell arms.

The attack went down very badly with the Gaullist high command and brought on Mr. Chaban-Delmas's remarks and Mr. Pompidou's cabinet meeting statement.

Between Mr. Poniatowski's attack and Mr. Pompidou's intervention today, Mr. Chaban-Delmas had met with the finance minister and asked him to make a statement that would calm down the Gaullists.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's statement read: "It is self-evident that I go along with the government policies."

Some Gaullists saw in the statement less than a passionate disavowal of Mr. Poniatowski's remarks. "It was the least he (Giscard) could have done," said the Gaullist organ *Le Nation* today. "But at least he did it."

The Independent Republicans are the country's second largest party, with 81 deputies in the National Assembly. The Gaullists have 272, and the centrists, third member of the coalition, 33.

Some Gaullists actually seemed relieved today that the first shots had been fired after so much waiting. Gaullist leadership has never liked Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's tactics of sniping at them, and there was considerable opposition to his appointment as finance minister.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas, in attacking Mr. Poniatowski last night, said that the Gaullists needed both Giscardian and centrist allies to be true to election pledges of change. He pointed out, however, that "governing France is no easy matter" and said the Giscardists will have to stay in line if he is to be able to keep his Gaullists in line.

Last fall, Equipment Minister

Jet Freight Causes Fright

LONDON, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—A tiger on the loose in an Air Canada DC-8 jet had to be "shot" with a tranquilizer dart at London's Heathrow Airport today.

Airport workers spotted the 150-pound beast prowling around the plane's freight compartment this morning. "The men got out quickly and closed the door," an airport official said.

Officials from London Zoo shot the animal with a dart gun and then removed it to the airport's animal quarters. The tiger was one of six being flown from Frankfurt to Montreal via London.

Springer Papers Reject Charge Of Slanting News

BONN, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—Newspapers published by the Axel Springer concern today attacked the chief government spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, for saying that they were slanting news.

Both the mass-circulation *Bild Zeitung*, which is estimated to reach 11 million readers, and *Die Welt* rejected the accusations and urged Chancellor Willy Brandt to consider whether Mr. Ahlers could remain as government spokesman.

In an interview with Radio Bremen, published here yesterday, Mr. Ahlers said of the Springer press: "It is a press which falsifies facts and follows a policy which in my opinion is hardly reconcilable with what we understand... as freedom of opinion."

Bild and *Die Welt* have been severely critical of Chancellor Brandt's government and have sharply attacked its policy of detente with Eastern Europe.

Herbert Krapp, editor in chief of *Die Welt*, called Mr. Ahlers' comments "the heaviest official government attack made on a newspaper in Germany since the time of National Socialism [the Nazi era]."

Sicilian Students Get a Fleeting Look At Life in the Raw and Brawl Over It

MESSINA, Sicily, Feb. 4 (AP).—Prof. Themistocles Martinez's lecture on constitutional law was well under way at the University of Messina when an apparent latecomer knocked on the classroom door.

"Come in," he shouted from the rostrum.

And into his class strode a curvaceous blonde wearing high leather boots and nothing else. Public nudity had come to Sicily.

"Get out of here!" Prof. Martinez yelled. The girl kept walking toward him.

"Somebody, cover her," the professor ordered. A coat sailed through the air and landed on the blonde's shoulders.

A loud debate erupted among the law students over whether nudity should be allowed in the classroom, and as to who might have sent the girl in as a test case.

"Only the Fascists could organize such an obscenity," shouted one leftist.

The law students then abandoned all courtroom decorum for a good old-fashioned brawl. Prof. Martinez fled the classroom. Professors and other officials of the university hurriedly intervened and calmed the students down.

Then everyone looked around for the blonde intruder. But she had disappeared.

Soviet Line Is Upheld by French Reds

U.S. Held at Fault For World Tensions

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The French Communist party's central committee firmly upheld the Soviet Union's leadership of international Communism and minimized the invasion of Czechoslovakia in an official report to the 19th party congress opening today.

The report condemned the United States as responsible for all world tensions. It upheld the Arab nations' position against Israel and hailed North Vietnam's and the Viet Cong's struggle against the United States and the Saigon regime.

The report, expected to be fully endorsed by the 900 congress delegates, made it clear that the French party, second largest this side of the Iron Curtain, will remain firmly in the Soviet orbit of influence.

The document was presented by Georges Marchais, 47, considered as the likely next secretary-general of the French party. Waldeck Rochet, 56, current holder of the post, was absent due to ill health.

Two Main Problems

The five-day congress met at a time when two main problems are facing the party, whose candidate won 31 percent of the vote in last year's presidential election.

Mr. Marchais referred to one problem today when he noted the hesitancy of other left-wing parties to join in a united opposition.

But he stressed that the Communists—who other parties fear would dominate an opposition coalition—wanted talks on a united leftist program as soon as possible.

The second problem is represented by a bespectacled Communist ideologist and central committee member, Roger Garaudy, who has made outspoken attacks on the



Roger Garaudy yesterday at the party congress.

French Air Crash Kills 12 Sailors

LORIENT, France, Feb. 4 (UPI).—A French naval plane crashed and exploded today near the Lann Bihoué air base, killing all 12 men on board, the Naval Ministry said.

The plane took off from the base at 4:45 a.m. for a routine mission over the Atlantic. Shortly after takeoff it suddenly lost altitude, hit a tree and slammed into a hill. The craft exploded, killing the two officers and ten noncommissioned officers on board, the ministry said.

Peking Holds Air Raid Drills As War Preparations Mount

By Norman Webster
(Toronto Globe and Mail)

PEKING, Feb. 4.—When the sirens sounded last Friday, children at the nearby primary school formed in ranks with their teachers. Then, directed by soldiers, they set off up the street at double time.

After several hundred yards they came to the farm fields alongside the diplomatic area known as Sanlitun and, like little field mice, they disappeared into an underground bunker.

Many others participated in the air raid alert in northeast Peking. Along the main boulevard that runs between Sanlitun and the other main diplomatic area, Wai Chiao Ta Lou, rows of apartment buildings stood empty, doors and windows open, their inhabitants evacuated by trucks.

Evidently the exercise—at least the second in Peking this year—was not held throughout the city. It is perhaps significant that it occurred in aid around the diplomatic areas. This would indicate that an element in China's prepare-against-war campaign is to show foreigners that Peking is indeed making the preparations for an attack by the Soviet Union.

Air raid shelters are being dug all over the city.

Work Openly Done

Most of the work is more or less out in the open. On Chen Men Wei, a leading shop-filled avenue, even the old Peking Duck restaurant is putting in a shelter. The avenue's eastern sidewalk is filled for blocks with piles of earth often 10 feet high. Men and women carry out filled wicker baskets on shoulder ropes and add to the piles.

Mortar is mixed on the sidewalk and bricks are passed hand-to-hand along lines leading inside. Supplies are brought by truck and pedicab. Work continues at night.

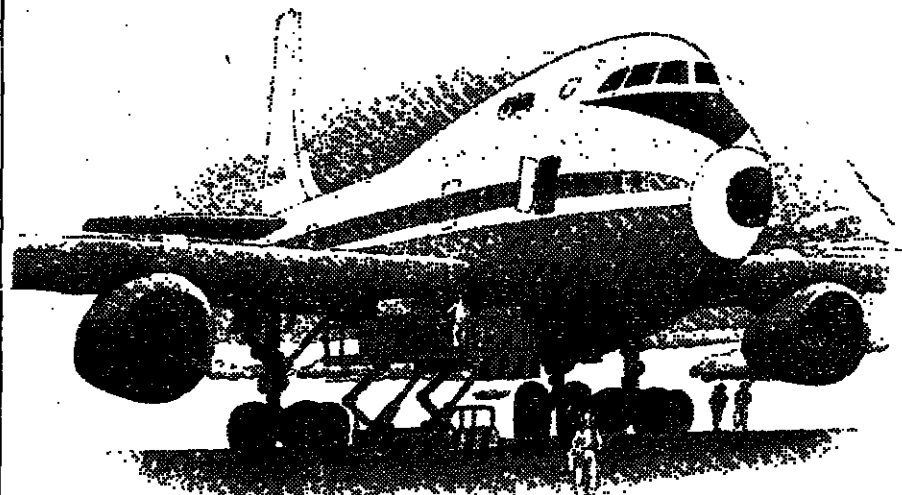
On the psychological front, revolutionary war songs are big these days, including patriotic songs heard during the Chinese fight

Argentine Train Toll Officially Cut to 139

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 4 (AP).—The Argentine government reduced the official casualty figures for Sunday's train wreck by almost 100 last night, saying 139 persons died when a luxury express train rammed the rear of a stalled commuter train.

The lower figure was reported by the Office of Public Health, the same agency that earlier had set the death toll at 236. No explanation was given for the change.

TWA's 747: It's a lot more than a great big Boeing.



is a spiral staircase leading to a luxurious observation lounge and stand-up bar.

But the beautiful thing about the TWA 747 is what happens when you land in New York.

TWA is the only airline that has built a 747 terminal that is really ready for international passengers.

It's called Flight Wing One and it's part of the Saarinen-designed TWA Flight Center already recognized as one of the architectural jewels of this century.

The planes will taxi right up to the terminal. Hydraulic powered jetways will take you right from the cabin into Flight Wing one.

And because we have our own Customs facilities, you will be able to avoid the crush at the International Arrivals Building where every other

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A moving sidewalk will take you from our customs area to our main terminal.

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Vietnam: The President and the Public

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff study on Vietnam, which says there are risks in America's policy, is excellent, and unexceptionable. Of course there are risks and uncertainties: an unsatisfactory military performance by South Vietnam, serious political instability in Saigon or a "massive" attack by the enemy could undermine American efforts to disengage from the war. Everybody knows that. Everybody fears that. There's no illumination there.

The real question, however, which the staff report begs (its authors were in Vietnam 11 days), is whether the risks are so great as to compel review of the President's policy. In the absence of such a judgment, readers of the report are entitled to conclude that its authors—and its Senate sponsors—largely accept the Nixon disengagement "plan," if not the corona of official optimism they find to be encircling it. The authors have misgivings but they do not have an alternative. Many Americans once critical of American policy are in that same awkward position: They can see disengagement taking place and they are reduced to wondering whether it will finally work. That is what transforms what once would have been an exercise in dissent into a sophisticated analysis that in effect bulwarks the administration course.

Still, it is useful to have a report that focuses on shaky premises rather than on rosy prospects. That task fits nicely the role of "loyal opposition" that the Foreign Relations Committee, with its large constituency, has assumed. It is a task that comes less easily to a President, who is charged not only with formulating policy—a mission the committee would eagerly share—but also

with mustering public support for it. The latter is a responsibility which the committee is prepared to leave to the President alone.

Committed as he is to the conviction that he must have firm public support to prosecute his policy, Mr. Nixon has unquestionably, tended to emphasize those aspects of it which would reassure his "silent majority." In his State of the Union address, he declared: "We are making progress toward [ending the war]... The prospects for peace are far greater today than they were a year ago." In his press conference last Friday he took up one source of uncertainty—the possibility that the enemy might "take advantage of our troop withdrawals to jeopardize the remainder of our forces"—and he emphasized that he has the means and will "to deal with that situation."

It is clear enough that Mr. Nixon could not sell a policy which he himself thought would fail; one hopes he would not try to conduct such a policy. But a good case can be made that his support has widened to the point where he no longer needs to issue statements on Vietnam with the inevitably distorting and divisive aspect of a lawyer's summation to a split jury. In practical terms, this means he should explain his policy in the round, premises as well as prospects, tough questions as well as soothing answers. This is the responsible approach and, ultimately, the approach that best serves a President's continuing requirement for the public's understanding, not just its bare tolerance. Mr. Nixon's forthcoming foreign-policy message to the Congress would seem the ideal place to start.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Moscow Invites Disaster

The implied Soviet threat to send additional arms to Egypt is an ominous response to a humiliating situation that is largely of Moscow's own making.

Premier Kosygin, in what is now described as a "low-key" note to President Nixon, reportedly has blamed the United States for recent damaging Israeli strikes against Egypt. But it was Egypt that turned its back on a peaceful settlement and launched the current "war of attrition," with encouragement and arms from the Kremlin. As in 1967, Soviet-sponsored Arab belligerence has backfired.

Once more the Egyptians have been humiliated and Soviet arms have been sacrificed to superior Israeli military skill. Already Cairo is said to have lost as many as 64 of the 300 Soviet aircraft supplied since the 1967 fiasco, plus most if not all of 300 Soviet ground-to-air missile installations.

Moscow and Cairo should have learned by now that more arms alone will not solve the Arabs' problem. It is not for want of arms that Egypt again has been humiliated. The Russians have given far more arms to their Arab clients than the United States

has given to Israel. No amount of additional weaponry can overcome the fundamental shortage of skills and will that has been the principal Arab handicap. Besides, the Nixon administration has made it quite clear that the United States will not permit the weight of weaponry to be tipped dangerously against the Israelis.

By catering to President Nasser's suicidal military illusions, Moscow invites further devastating humiliations for its Arab clients and risks being caught in a new blowup which, as Pravda recently noted last week, poses "a serious threat to [world] peace."

The U.S.S.R. and the Arabs are not without an honorable alternative to this madness. While standing firm on the traditional American commitment not to let the Arabs gain military superiority over Israel, President Nixon has made plain this country's continuing dedication to the search for a just settlement based on the return of the bulk of Arab territories overrun in the 1967 conflict. It is time the Soviets and the Arabs responded positively to the President's reasonable proposals, as outlined by Secretary of State Rogers last December. Threats will get them nowhere.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Spying on the Press

Defense Department explanations of why four "government investigators" were issued press credentials in Saigon are confused, incomplete and evasive. In the absence of a more credible accounting, it is hard to escape the conclusion that undercover informers were used to try to spy on reporters and their news sources. Such a practice would constitute an intolerable threat to press freedom.

By way of corrective, the authorities talk

merely of "admonishing" those who issued the press credentials to the infiltrators. This begs the issue. The question is not whether the accrediting authorities might have been lax or inefficient; rather it is why and how orders were given to spy on the press. Full disclosure of the facts about the whole shabby episode are needed, together with firm assurances that there will be no recurrence.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Pompidou's U.S. Visit

Mr. Pompidou is likely to run into a few pickets of pro-Israel protesters in the streets of Washington and Chicago. In New York, his last stopover, he can expect hostile demonstrations of a much larger scope... Mayor Lindsay will organize no official reception... Indeed, both the French and State Department services in charge of the visit rightly point out that no move was made to solicit such a reception in any of the cities visited by Mr. Pompidou, and that one thus cannot speak of a humiliating refusal. It nevertheless remains that the mayors of San Francisco and Chicago do intend to greet him with welcoming words on his arrival and that Mr. Lindsay will abstain... The New York stopover thus does not augur well.

It is too late to regret that Mr. Pompidou took to heart to undertake a trip across

America. Like many heads of state, he might have been satisfied with a mere 48-hour visit to the federal capital: at the time when the visit was decided upon, he did not know that an opportunity of playing the Libyan card would be offered him since King Idriss had not yet been dethroned by the Tripoli colonels.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

Incident in Malaya

There is a good deal of hysteria about an alleged massacre by British soldiers in the jungles of Malaya 21 years ago. The facts are not at all clear. Did it happen? Did it not happen? The country wants to know. The government should dig back in the records and turn up the official files and publish them. They must exist somewhere. Until then, there is a case for keeping cool.

—From the Daily Sketch (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 5, 1895
PARIS—Mr. Cecil Rhodes has hitherto gained almost as much by his mastery of silence as by his skill in handling men and money. Thus it seems almost a pity that he departed from his usual reserve in an interview with a Berlin newspaper. The German press, particularly that of the government, is peculiarly sensitive with regard to African matters, and the bluntness with which the Cape Premier told his interviewer that he was not satisfied with the Germans must have been exceedingly galling.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 5, 1920
NEWARK, New Jersey—Gene Tunney, the lightweight champion of the American Expeditionary Force, knocked out A.L. Roberts in the eighth round of a bout here last night. It was a spectacular and exciting contest. Tunney's outstanding performance made a very deep impression on all the critics. It is unanimously agreed that this performance very definitely solidifies Tunney's claim to recognition as a very serious contender for the world heavyweight title. After last night, perhaps?



Playing the Missile Game

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON. — While practically everybody in Washington was poring over advance copies of the budget, the President slipped off his lip a decision that is apt to be more important even than the budget. I refer, in all sobriety, to the new, open-ended commitment to the anti-ballistic missile, or ABM, which the President announced at his last news conference.

The latest decision raises fundamental questions about how this country can live with the Communist world. Whereas past ABM decisions were careful hedges against uncertainty and bureaucratic pressure, the present commitment seems rooted in the doctrinaire foreign policy views entertained by Richard Nixon and his chief adviser, Henry Kissinger. And even though talks with the Russians are in hand, it is hard to see how another full-dress foreign policy debate can be avoided unless the President gives some ground soon.

The starting point for all this was the ABM decision made back in 1967 by President Johnson and Defense Secretary McNamara. At that time the military services, led by the Army, were pressing for a \$50 billion "thick system" supposed to defend American cities against a Soviet missile attack. They had the backing of important contractors, key Democratic senators and such Republican leaders as Richard Nixon.

Secretary McNamara decided that the best way to head off that pressure was to go for a limited ABM capacity directed against the possibility of an attack from Communist China. Since Peking had only a small nuclear capability, citing China as the threat was a way of holding down the program. Thus Mr. McNamara advocated the Sentinel "thin system" of limited defense at a cost of \$6 billion.

Mr. Nixon, once in power, seemed to be even more careful. He came out for an ABM system—the Safeguard—designed to protect this country's land-based missiles, not cities. He said there was "no way we can adequately defend our cities." He intimated that a defense of cities was less provocative than a defense of population because the Communists would regard population defense as an effort to deny them effective retaliation after a first strike by this country.

In the latest decision all these careful restraints are cast to the wind. For one thing, the President now goes beyond defense of the deterrent to the cities defense that was once said to be so provocative.

To be sure, Mr. Nixon has now revived the old argument that the cities defense is only against "minor power, a power, for example, like Communist China." But the properties of a defense built against China have most of the properties of a defense against Russia. Thus the anti-Chinese population defense is almost certain to strike the Russians as the first phase of a system directed against them.

Defense Funds Cut

The more so, as President Nixon is plainly not moving for the internal tactical reasons that animated Secretary McNamara to invoke the Chinese threat. The thrust in the Congress is now toward cutting military outlays, not expanding them as in 1967. With their budgets being pared, the services, including the Army, do not want to spend scarce cash on such dubious ventures as the ABM. Thus Mr. Nixon's commitment is not a compromise pressed upon him but a heartfelt statement of true belief.

Expressed, moreover, with enthusiastic rhetoric. Thus the system about which Mr. Nixon acknowledged so many doubts only a year ago has now become "virtually infallible." And the defense against China, which Mr. Nixon did not completely bury a year ago, has now become "absolutely essential."

Maybe Mr. Nixon really believes all this. Maybe he finds that the situation has changed dramatically—that there is a new and more menacing Chinese threat; that there have been important technological improvements in the ABM hardware. But very few people, either inside the administration, or in the Senate, accept that view. On the contrary, they are more and more leaning to an assessment of Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger that is not at all nice.

This assessment begins with the historic fact that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger have long been convinced anti-Communist hard-liners. Mr. Nixon, in particular, likes to flag his opponents for being soft on Communism—riled by "naïve sentimentalism" as he put it in the State of the Union address this year. Mr. Kissinger is the world's leading proponent of the argument that nuclear weapons can be fine-tuned for political purposes—that is, applied as threats to achieve diplomatic objectives.

When new in office, this assessment goes on, the President and Mr. Kissinger masked their views in order to disarm the critics and win support for a state on ABM. But since then, they have opened the strategic arms limitation talks with Russia. As those talks join-

ed, the theory coincides, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger are now using the threat of further nuclear development, particularly in the ABM, as a club to bring the Russians to terms in the SALT talks.

Perhaps this view does an injustice to the President and his chief foreign policy aide. But the burden is on them to make the case. For the fact is that hardly anybody in Washington knows why they are now moving so rapidly on ABM development.

Serious men doubt that crude pressure on the Russians will be any more effective in bringing them to terms than crude pressure has been in bringing the North Vietnamese to terms. Serious men are gravely concerned that the talking up of a "Chinese threat" and further ABM development will complicate the SALT discussions to the point of making any limited agreement impossible. And they are prepared to go through the ABM debate all over again, unless the President and Mr. Kissinger clarify their positions.

CAIRO—An offshore oil rig now holed up for repairs in the African port of Dakar on the Atlantic Ocean will soon start the dangerous last leg of a journey that began in the St. Lawrence Seaway months ago, bound for the oil-rich Gulf of Suez and a dangerous escalation of the mini-war between Israel and Egypt.

The Egyptian government of President Gamal Abdel Nasser has privately warned three Western governments—the United States, Britain, and Canada—that if the oil rig, which is under contract to Israel, actually enters the Gulf of Suez it will become "involved" in military operations. Translated, that means Egypt will try to smash the rig from the air or by underwater frogmen, thus preventing it from tapping rich oil fields along the eastern bank of the Gulf.

Israel has refused to cancel this drilling operation, despite most serious appeals from all three Western governments, on grounds that international law gives it a legal right to drill in waters off the Israeli-occupied Sinai Peninsula, captured by Israel in the 1967 six-day war.

The Israeli intention to dig for new oil in the Gulf—in waters that the United States claims are sovereign Egyptian territory—would spark that instigated agreement to peace. Further, it could start an oil war between Israel and Egypt in which both would try and probably succeed in destroying each other's oil wells.

The Pope, in his declarations, is guided only by justice and morality. It is his to fulfill his functions faithfully he cannot (unlike the UN) let himself be side-tracked by political pragmatism to the detriment of man. After all, the state preceded the UN and man preceded both and is endowed with certain inalienable rights prior to those of the state: the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

F. X. MASCARENHAS, Chilly-Mazarin, France.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

The 'Forgotten' Army Holds the Line

By Drew Middleton

WILDFLECKEN, West Germany. —As two American infantrymen on maneuvers here labored through the snow-lugging a 60-caliber machine gun, a colonel watched them and said: "Where they go. No one like them: the GI, the basic weapon. If you have enough, you can do anything. If not..."

His words, which trailed off into silence, reflected the deep concern at all levels of command in the U.S. Seventh Army in West Germany over the proposals by Sen. Mike Mansfield for a substantial cut in American troop strength in Western Europe, now about 310,000 men. The views of these military men are shared by qualified sources at Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe, which is outside Brussels, by diplomats at NATO headquarters there and by many politicians in the leading government in the 15-member Atlantic Alliance.

Mansfield Disagrees

The consensus among these sources is that the cuts the Senate majority leader proposes would reduce the credibility of the alliance as a deterrent to any Soviet aggression. The cuts, it is also held, would provoke reductions in Western European defense efforts that would endanger the stability—the roughly equal strength—on which present attempts to reach an East-West détente are based.

This view goes against the Mansfield thesis. When he introduced his resolution, Mr. Mansfield said in a speech that Senate approval would strengthen the Nixon administration's bargaining position in prevailing upon NATO members to live up to existing military commitments as well as to assume a greater share of the cost of defending Western Europe.

His resolution, which now lists 51 senators, as its sponsors, would curtail the "sense of the Senate" that, with changes and improvements in the technique of modern warfare and because of the vast increase in the capacity of the United States to wage war and to move military forces and equipment by air, a substantial reduction of United States forces permanently stationed in Europe can be made without adversely affecting either our resolve or ability to meet our obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty.

Also disconcerting to many in Western Europe are the indications that there is strong sentiment for cutbacks even within the Nixon administration. While the administra-

tion is committed to present force levels through the middle of the year, there are predictions that some kind of reductions will follow.

Feel Forgotten

Meanwhile, the officers and men of the U.S. Seventh Army, the 105,000 man force that would probably be the last of any Soviet attack, are beginning to feel themselves forgotten. This impression emerges in five days with the Army's numerous conversations with officers of all ranks.

Urgently needed material, including the newest helicopters, it is pointed out, has been diverted to the Vietnam war. Brigades have been withdrawn from the United States, although they are available as reinforcements in a crisis. A drastic reduction in the Army's post-fighting men behind the lines is commensurate and to some extent such jobs as garbage collection.

Some sources pointed out there was no increase in Western Europe's defense efforts after United States withdrew two infantry brigades in 1967, with the understanding that they would be rushed back in a crisis. These sources noted that West Germany and Britain all steps that in effect cut their commitments to NATO.

Withdrawal's Effect

The estimate in NATO is that the American withdrawal would put the ruling non-Socialist parties in Norway and Denmark, the Christian Democrats in Italy, the Catholic party in the Netherlands, the center parties in Belgium, and the center parties in France, in a view of defense expenditures.

Stressing his belief that a peaceful NATO is necessary to ensure stability and to meet negotiations with Eastern Europe, one diplomat asked, "Do you see the Russians would be offered European security conference permitting the Poles and East Germans to talk with Brandt if it didn't exist?"

"Of course not," he said. "NATO has established a line in Europe. Take away that and political balance and we're in 1945."

Stressing his conviction that the alliance is essential also to security, one source said: "The Americans aren't proud of Europe, as Mr. Mansfield says. They're protecting the Europeans and maintaining the line in Europe."

The Oil Rig Time Bomb

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

CAIRO—An offshore oil rig now holed up for repairs in the African port of Dakar on the Atlantic Ocean will soon start the dangerous last leg of a journey that began in the St. Lawrence Seaway months ago, bound for the oil-rich Gulf of Suez and a dangerous escalation of the mini-war between Israel and Egypt.

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Brazil (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
Canada (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
Chile (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
Colombia (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
Costa Rica (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
Cuba (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
Denmark (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
Egypt (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
France (air)	Fr. 75.00	140.00	200.00	260.00	320.00
Germany (air)	Fr. 75.00	140.00	200.00	260.00	320.00
Greece (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
Holland (air)	Fr. 75.00	140.00	200.00	260.00	320.00
India (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
Indonesia (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
Italy (air)	Fr. 75.00	140.00	200.00	260.00	320.00
Japan (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
Lebanon (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
Libya (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
Mexico (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
Norway (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
Peru (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
Portugal (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
Saudi Arabia (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
Spain (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
Sweden (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
Switzerland (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
Taiwan (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
Turkey (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
U.S.A. (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00
Yugoslavia (air)	22.00	42.00	62.00	82.00	102.00

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Fleschner Becker & Ehrlich Fund N.V.

***Notice of Special Meeting of Shareowners
To Be Held in Curacao, Netherlands Antilles
on February 18, 1970***

A SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREOWNERS of Fleschner Becker & Ehrlich Fund N.V. (the "Corporation") will be held at Handelskade 8, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, on February 18, 1970, at 11:00 A.M., Netherlands Antilles time.

The purpose of the Meeting is to amend the Deed of Incorporation in the following respects and to authorize the filing of an application to the Minister of Justice of the Netherlands Antilles to obtain a declaration of no objection to these amendments:

- (1) To change the name of the Corporation to Fleschner Becker Fund N.V.;
- (2) To approve a stock split and stock dividend of the Preferred Stock so that each holder will receive 100 shares of Preferred Stock, \$6 par value, in exchange for each share of Preferred Stock, \$60 par value, presently held, and to increase the authorized shares of Preferred Stock, \$6 par value, resulting from the split to 2,000,000;
- (3) To permit the issuance of stock of any class at a price less than Net Asset Value per share provided that existing holders, directly or indirectly, are given pro rata a right of first refusal to purchase such stock, and to revise the method of calculating Net Asset Value per share to account for shares issuable pursuant to rights, warrants or options which may be outstanding in the future;
- (4) To eliminate as of April 1, 1970 the right of holders of Common Stock to require the Corporation to redeem their shares;
- (5) To increase the number of authorized shares of Common Stock from 30,150 to 301,500 in order to permit the declaration of a stock dividend to existing holders of Common Stock; and
- (6) To permit more than one-half of the votes cast at a meeting by holders of each class of stock voting separately as a class to approve amendments to the Deed of Incorporation other than amendments which adversely affect the rights of holders of Preferred Stock as a class with respect to dividends, voting, redemption, liquidation and allocation of increases or decreases in the net worth of the Corporation.

THIS MEETING IS OF IMPORTANCE TO ALL HOLDERS OF PREFERRED STOCK. EVERY HOLDER SHOULD IMMEDIATELY OBTAIN A PROXY FROM THE BANK THROUGH WHICH HE PURCHASED HIS SHARES OR FROM ANY OF THE BANKS LISTED BELOW:

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
23 Great Winchester Street
London E.C.2, England
Attention: Mr. J. H. Hedges

Banque Rothschild
21 rue Laffitte
Paris 9e, France
Attention: Mr. A. Borgeaud

First National City Bank
399 Park Avenue
New York, New York, U.S.A.

Pierson, Helding & Pierson
Herengracht 214
Amsterdam, Netherlands
Attention: Mr. D. Van Elte

Privatbank & Verwaltungsgesellschaft
 Baarengasse 29
 Zurich, Switzerland
Attention: Mr. M. Ringger

Stockholms Enskilda Bank
Kungsträdgårdsgatan 8
Stockholm 16, Sweden
Attention: Mr. R. Hallberg

FLESHNER BECKER & EHRLICH FUND N.V.

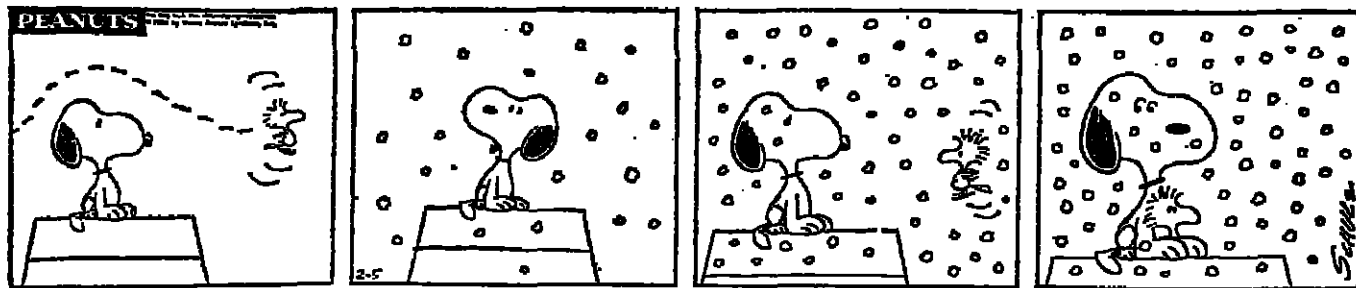
February 5, 1970

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American Stock Exchange Trading

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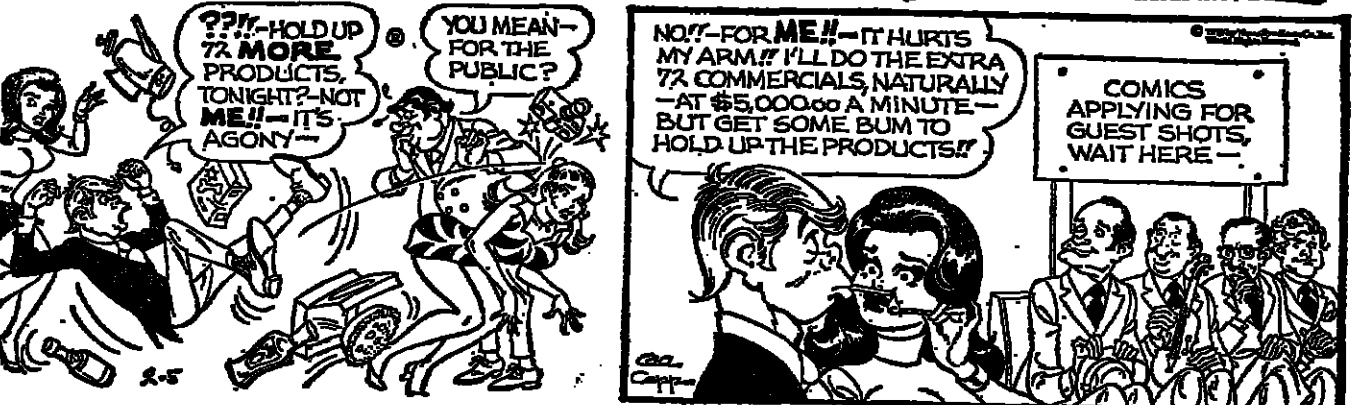
PEANUTS



B.C.



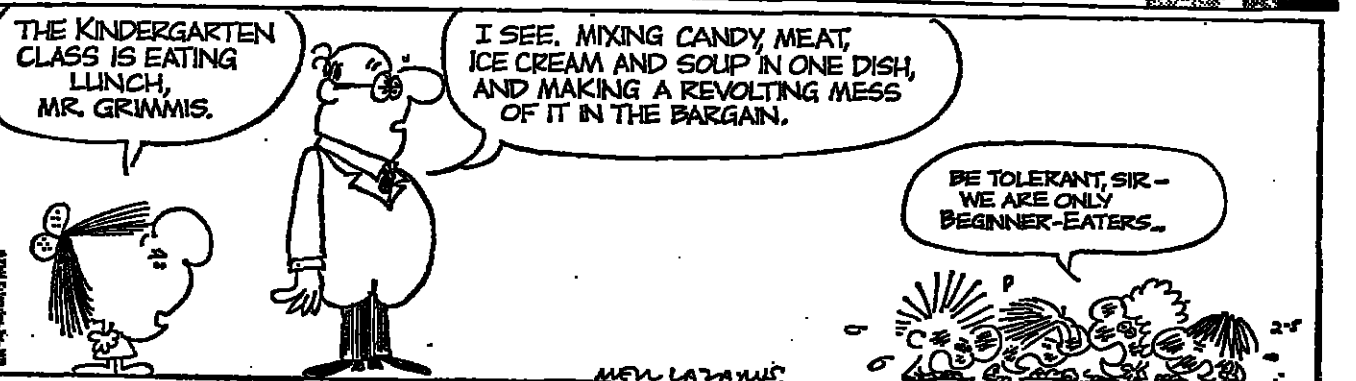
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



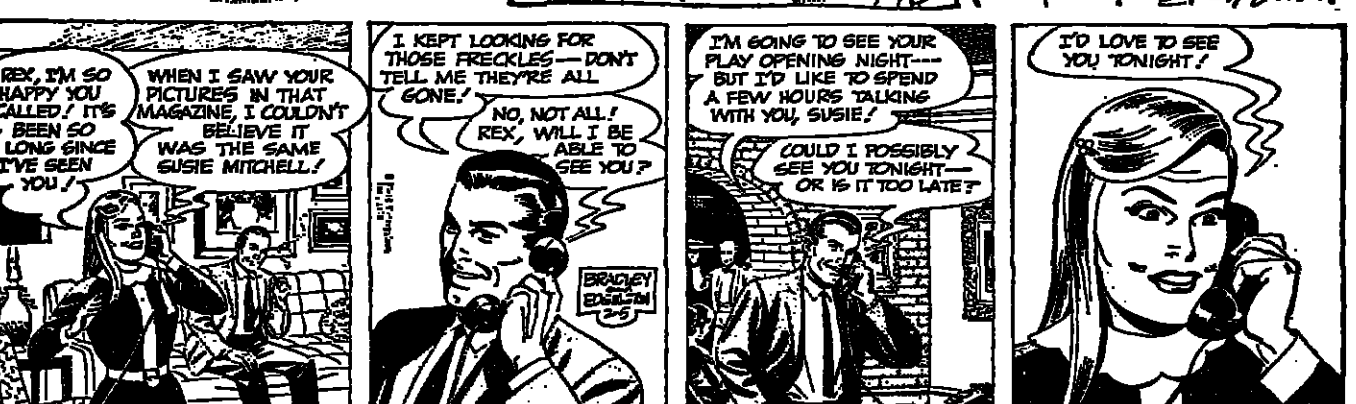
BUZZ SAWYER



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REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The auction shown began with a conventional bid developed in Pittsburgh, Pa., known as "Flannery." An opening bid of two diamonds guarantees a hand with exactly four spades and five hearts and the strength for a minimum opening bid, say 12-16 points in high cards. Such hands are very difficult to bid in standard methods, and the convention does solve a problem for an expert partnership.

North doubled two diamonds, hoping that South would take this to mean diamonds. South interpreted this correctly and bid three diamonds over East's two hearts. When North then jumped to game in diamonds South continued to slam on the strength of his good controls. He felt sure that North held at most a singleton heart.

West's descriptive opening bid was a great help to South in the play of the hand. As West was known to have exactly four spades it was possible to establish dummy's spade suit without any danger of an over-ruff.

The opening lead of the club king was taken by the ace and South led his singleton spade to dummy's ace. A low spade was ruffed and dummy was re-entered with a trump lead to the king. Another low spade was led and, as a ruff would not have helped East, he discarded a heart. South ruffed with the nine of diamonds, cashed the ace of diamonds, and enlarged dummy with a heart ruff.

The missing trump was drawn with the diamond queen, and South made his slam, losing one club trick at the finish.

NORTH
 ♠ AK8743
 ♥ —
 ♦ KQ874
 ♣ J10

WEST (D)
 ♠ Q1062
 ♥ AQ883
 ♦ 10
 ♣ KQ5

EAST
 ♠ J9
 ♥ KJ1072
 ♦ J63
 ♣ 986

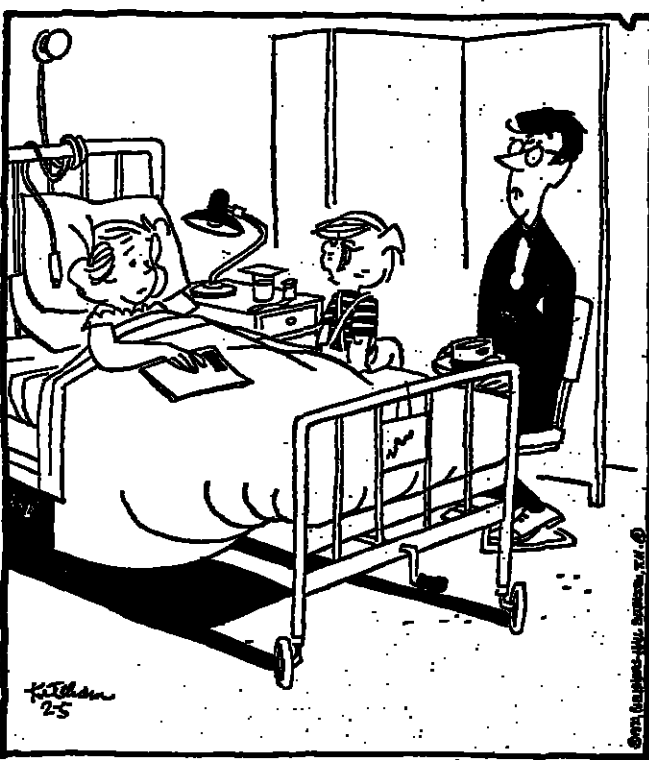
SOUTH
 ♠ 5
 ♥ 654
 ♦ A952
 ♣ A7432

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
 West North East South
 2♦ 3♦ 2♥ 3♦
 3♥ 5♦ Pass 6♦
 Pass Pass Pass
 West led the club king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

JOSE	MINIS	CHOD
AKIN	EVENT	READ
MINI	TARDI	EATS
BEIRAN	ELEPHANT	
GOITZ	WOLFF	
HAUSCHILD	SMITH	
ARAT	ASTO	ENROL
VEN	ENARLED	ANA
ANODE	FILL	ANDY
BANISH	CADENZAS	
STASH	ORAL	
SCHEME	DRONISH	
SOUR	TISSA	ESIA
TOTAL	MOBED	ATOV
SNAB	ENERO	STICE

DENNIS THE MENACE



"...SO NOW WE GOTTA EAT ON PAPER PLATES."

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MYNAL
 YEJON
 DISTEW
 ORISEE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: HABIT FLOUT BUREAU EMBALM

Answer: This might be THERE in outer space—EITHER.

BOOKS

SAL SI PUEDES. CESAR CHAVEZ AND THE NEW AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By Peter Matthiessen. Random House. 372 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Steven V. Roberts

SAL si puedes, Spanish for "escape if you can," is the self-mocking name that Mexican-Americans call the barrio in San Jose where Cesar Chavez spent part of his childhood. The rest of those years were spent tramping the back roads and fields of California's verdant San Joaquin Valley, a member of the faceless, nomadic army who pick the fruits and vegetables most Americans seem to think appear by magic in their supermarkets. What made Cesar Chavez different was that he accepted the challenge of *sal si puedes*. He has tried to escape, and take his people with him.

Chavez is the head of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, the most recent in a long series of unions that have tried, with little success, to organize the poverty-stricken farm workers. For more than four years the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee has been striking the growers of California table grapes, and for almost two years it has been promoting a nationwide boycott against the fruit.

In the process, the union has attracted support ranging from the labor establishment to the Black Panthers. Housewives have traded bridge clubs for picket lines; Charlotte Ford and George Filmon have raised money at chic cocktail parties; clergymen of all faiths have preached that not eating a grape is a holy act. Since the death of Martin Luther King Jr., Cesar Chavez has become the nation's favorite radical.

What is the source of the union's strength? What lies behind the mystique of Cesar Chavez? In his excellent new account of Chavez and his movement, Peter Matthiessen offers this perceptive explanation: "Chavez is the only leader in the nation who has gained the fierce allegiance of the New Left without appearing to be one of them. The students and the black militants are not drawn to Chavez the Revolutionary or Iconoclast or Political Innovator or even Radical Intellectual—he is none of these. In an ever more polluted and dehumanized world, they are drawn to him, apparently, because he is a true leader, not a politician; because his speech is free of the flaccid rhetoric and cant on which younger voters have sagged, because in a time starved for simplicity he is, simply, a man."

Matthiessen is not a political writer but a novelist (his last novel was "At Play in the Fields of the Lord") and a naturalist. (Some of the book's most eloquent sections describe the despoliation of California by irrigation and pesticides.) He focuses on Chavez as a personality, and that is an important part of the story. For Chavez is a true humble man, a man of the land and the people who are close to it. When he refuses to wear a tie, when he accepts only \$5 a week in expense money, when his tastes for luxury extend to Diet-Rite

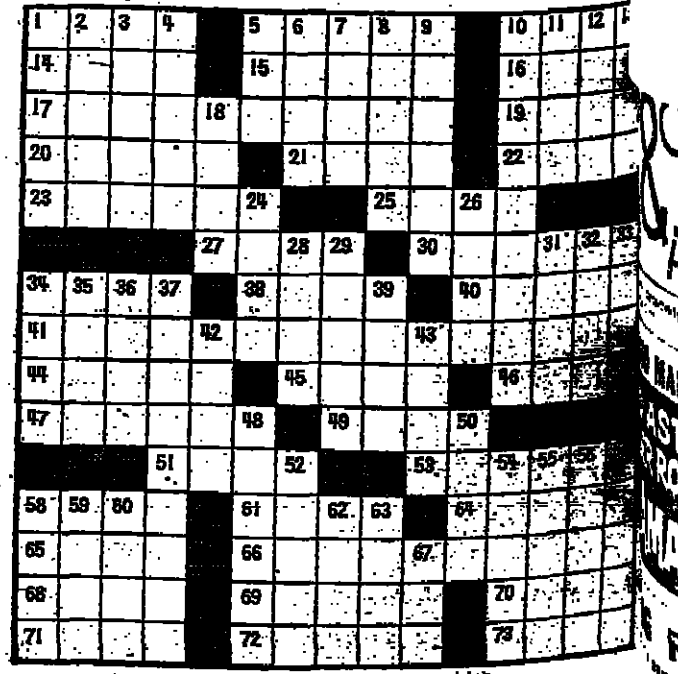
Mr. Roberts, *The New Times* bureau chief in Los Angeles, has written extensively about Cesar Chavez and farm workers, and wrote a review for *The New Times*.

CROSSWORD—By Will F.

ACROSS
 1 Wing-shaped
 5 West Pointer
 10 Fastener
 14 "I never purple cow"
 15 Egg grouping
 16 Back
 17 Jumble
 19 Neat as
 20 Correspond
 21 Sport
 22 Enjoy the sun
 23 Go hawking
 25 Both: Prefix
 27 Attention-getting sound
 30 Sprung away
 34 Allied
 40 Word used with uncertain dates
 41 State induced by certain pills
 44 Loire Valley region
 45 Ten: Prefix
 46 Part of an egg
 47 Montreal light
 49 Forward
 51 The same: Lat.
 53 Jangle
 58 James I, for one
 61 Water's partner

DOWN
 64 Spiritless
 65 Home for Scarlett
 66 Portuguese East
 68 Precious stone
 69 — man (in union)
 70 Bldg. V.I.P.
 71 I declare!
 72 Under no circumstances
 73 Bridge defects
 1 Tin Pan Alley initials
 2 Dress size
 3 Oscar or Tony
 4 Levelled
 5 Pronto: Abbr.
 6 Silken hair: mask fr.
 7 "South Pacific" name
 8 Beautiful: R.
 9 Inter
 10 Monetary policy goal
 11 California valley
 12 W. W. II alliance
 18 Sweet William
 19 Fox cry
 24 Brother of Jacob
 28 — Raton

28 Highway ban
31 Musical work
32 Study of environment: Abbr.
33 Humid
34 Harper Valley group and oth
35 Sea eagle
36 Eastern
37 Would-be sci
38 Agreeable
42 Maternity wa
43 Component of
44 Office flunky
45 Grayish
46 Big animal
47 R's supposed equal a mile
48 Break out
49 Printers' directions
50 Pack away
51 Mantle
52 Exan
53 Asian sea
54 Foot
57 La Méditerranée for example



مكتبة لائل

Spoils Briton's Pro Debut

Laver Trounces Stilwell In Philadelphia Tennis

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4 (AP).—Defending champion Rod Laver spoiled Graham Stilwell's professional debut last night by routing Britain's former top Davis Cup player, 6-2, 6-3, in the second round of the International Tennis Players Association indoor open.

Ashe Advises No Retaliation On S. Africa

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—Nervous tennis star Arthur Ashe, who was refused a visa to play in the South African national championships, told a congressional hearing today he did not think the United States should retaliate by barring South African sportsmen from competing in this country.

But Ashe said the U.S. government should use all resources at its disposal to force South Africa to cease its "abhorrent and inhuman" policy of racial segregation. Ashe testified before the House Africa subcommittee, whose chairman, Charles Diggs, D. Mich., has called on the U.S. government to take reciprocal action against South African sportsmen following the Pretoria government's refusal of a visa to Ashe.

He said he had made a signed statement promising not to make any political statements while in South Africa, and was ready to go there "virtually with a muzzle on my mouth."

He said he confidently expects South Africa to be barred from the Davis Cup. The State Department later today rejected a call by Rep. Diggs to bar South Africans from entering the United States.

Oliver Crosby, the State Department's Director of Southern Affairs, said denial of visas to South African sportsmen would not be in the United States' best interests.

Penguins Grow Into a Contender

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (NYT).—After a Mafie-like mistake in the expansion draft that threatened to bury the Pittsburgh Penguins for years, the club with one of the sorriest nicknames in sports has made it a playoff contender in the National Hockey League.

"My owners wanted experience when the Penguins were formed," said a sadder but wiser Jack Riley yesterday, Riley, former president of the American Hockey League, has been the team's general manager since its formation in 1966, and recently was appointed the team's temporary president.

The club's original owners wanted a contender immediately. They feared the Pittsburgh fans would not support a loser. So, instead of building for the future, Riley (with the owners

looking over his shoulder) formed what may have been the oldest club in league history. It averaged better than 30 years a man. It just missed the playoffs the first season, then finished last the next season.

The club is now in the second year of ownership under Donald H. Parsons, a Detroit lawyer who collects banks. There are problems with absentee ownership, but Riley is not one to complain publicly. Only three players remain from the original Penguins, not counting the goalie. His team is third and is playing fairly consistently under its new coach, Red Kelly. Riley did not even appear over-ly distressed, as he spoke at the weekly hockey writers' luncheon at the Steer Palace, over his club's 6-0 defeat by the New York Rangers on Sunday. It was the Penguins' 11th blank-

"The West clubs win only 15 percent of the time in the (East Division) playoffs. We're in a favorable position now. Of our 29 remaining games, only 10 are against the East."

Speaking of the East, Riley reiterated what he had said last September during the training camp season—that the Rangers would have the best shot at the Stanley Cup. The Rangers, however, could stand a better break in the matter of games remaining. They must play the last 18 times in 28 games, including the much-improved Detroit Red Wings on six occasions and the Montreal Canadiens four times.

The Wings play here tomorrow night in their first meeting with the New Yorks since Nov. 12. They have won three in a row and are only 9 points behind the Rangers (with two games in hand).

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